REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,186.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

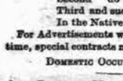
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th February 1872, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Feb. 1872.	Leave Colombo	March 1872.
,, Carwar	26	,, Galle	5
,, Mangalore	27	,, Negapatam	8
,, Cannanore	28	,, Pondicherry	10
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Madras	11
,, Calicut	29	,, Coconada	13
,, Beypore	29	,, Visagapatam	14
	March.	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Cochin	1	,, Gopaulpore	15
,, Alleppy	2	,, False Point	16
,, Tuticorin	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st March 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1872.	Leave BUSSORAH	March 1872
,, Kurrachee	5	Arrive Fao	20
Arrive Guadur	6	,, Bushire	22
,, Muscat	8	,, Linga	27
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Linga	12	,, Muscat	31
,, Bushire	14		April.
,, Fao	16	,, Guadur	2
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	Leave Kurrachee	5
		Arrive BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

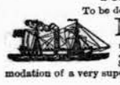
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,900 registered tons, J. Castle, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates are—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30		
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50		
2nd CLASS to	Ditto		£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 17th instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain Newman, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 2,929 Tons (Builder's Measurement), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45		
,, SUEZ	£30		
,, MALTA	£35		

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage or Freight apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY and MACKINTOSH Alphinstone Circle.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 22ND FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class	Rs. 500	Second Class	Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482 tons, to sail	10th March.	
Virago	1869	,, ,,	15th ,,
Como	1500	,, ,,	20th ,,
Palermo	2369	,, ,,	31st ,,
Urbino	1535	,, ,,	7th April.
Othello	3000	,, ,,	12th May.

and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	62	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3 781 tons and 600 H.P., Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

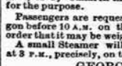
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN (2 179 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cost of opiums, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship MIDDLESEX, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concern.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

11	bales Grey Shirtings.
6	,, Domettes.
5	cases Prints.
3	,, Dhotees.

AUCTION SALE of Fresh Oilman Stores, Fragrant Perfumery and Confectionery, by the well-known makers G. F. Coward & Co., of London.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to public competition, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, the Invoices of the undermentioned Oilman Stores and Perfumery, just landed per S. S. Ada :—

OILMAN STORES.—Containing Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles and sauces, French capers, olives, tart fruits, assorted jams and jellies, currants, figs, raisins, prunes, tapioca, barley, oatmeal, anchovy and bloater paste, essences, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY.—Consisting of assorted essences in cut stoppered bottles, essences of peppermint, ginger, aromatic vinegar, lavender water, milk and oil of roses, lavender, verbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Macassar pomade, hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, assorted lozenges and drops, acidlitz powder, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, balsum copayi, brandy bitters, smelling salts, camphorated and Victoria dentrifice, tooth brushes, cod liver oil, &c. &c.,

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee Jose Antonio de Almeida, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Roza Dias de Monte, wife and executrix, and Louis Maria de Almeida, executor of the late Mr. Thomas de Monte.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situated in the court Kandaree in the Agiaree Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Bhooleshwar sub-division, and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 461, assessed under Nos. 37 and 38, admeasuring about 6,500 square feet and formerly occupied by the said Roza Dias de Monte, and now by Francisco Vanderhide and Domingos de Miranda, as tenants, and bounded as follows : on the east by the house of Roza Maria Singley, widow of Antonio Mariano Singley, on the west partly by the house of Daniel Ignacio de Monte, and partly by the cook-room wall of the late Carlos Philippe, on the north partly by the compound and stable walls of the late Carlos Philippe, and partly by the house of Damodhur Vasta, and on the south by the house of Antonio de Souza.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHUR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters.

15 Tons Sulphur from Bunder Abbas.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, the following :—

AT 1 P.M.

One thorough-bred English large Bull, Lord Dudley's bred Dog.	
One Massiff Bitch, in pup by the above Bull Dog.	
One pure bred Irish Retriever.	
One Greyhound Slut, white and red.	
One Sheep Dog and 3 Pups.	
One Leicestershire Sheep, with 2 Ram Lambs.	
One do. do. with 1 Ewe Lamb.	
Eight English Pigs, 2 months old, board ship fed.	
(The property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.)	
An excellent steady Roadster, between 5 and 9 years old, carries a Lady well, including saddle and bridle.	
A most gentle quiet Lady's Horse, with saddle and bridle complete.	
(The Property of a Gentleman if not previously disposed of.)	
A fine shaped handsome high-caste White Arab Saddle Horse, height 14-2½, over 7 years, goes fast and good smooth paces.	
Can be seen on giving 3 hours' notice.	

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, A first-class full-size Billiard Table by "Tournstone & Co.," a handsome English-built Circular glass-fronted Double seated Brougham by "Lewis of Salisbury," a very handsome Grey Arab Charger, height 14-2½, a hands me high caste Bay Horse, height 14-3, a splendid covered, open and single Chaise, and handsome chesnut Australian Brougham do., plants, &c., at "Altamont," Khumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of C. M. Kaie, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY the 22nd, and WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold precisely at 6 o'clock A.M. on the first day.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome plated Chandeliers, a valuable 8-Day Clock by French, rich Table Ornaments, a splendid collection of rare Plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, good in single or double harness, height 15-3, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 21st March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Masonic Jewellery, comprising past Master's Presentation Jewels, Mark Master's, R. and K. Fatees, Knight of Malta Jewels, Ark Mariner's Jewels, Knight Templar's Stars, excellent Master's Jewels, R. C. K. Stars with Serpent and Cross.

ENLARGING CAMERA.

A Magnificent Solar Camera for enlarging Photographs to 14 feet.

A good second-hand Billiard Table in good order, with lamps, cue, balls, &c., complete.

A few dozen 2½ and 4½ lbs. Tins Australian Butter quite fresh, guaranteed to be of very best quality, price Rs. 15 and 27 per dozen respectively.

A first-class double-barrel Snipe Gun.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL LAMP!

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, the 20TH FEB. 1872,

WITH

AN AMUSING FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Reserved)...Rs. 4	Stalls.....Rs. 2
,, (Unreserved) ,, 3	Gallery.....,, 1-8
Pit.....Re. 1.	

Tickets to be had at the *Duftar Ashkara Press*, Fort; at the *Union Press*, Dhobie Talao; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance commence at 8-30 P.M. precisely.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY!

FAIRIES! GIANTS!! FLYING THRONE!!! &c.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY will appear for the Ninth Time in a new Hindoostanee Play, entitled,

GOOLAY-BUKAVLEE,

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, the 20TH INSTANT,

To be followed by a new LAUGHABLE FARCE.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Steam-ship HUTTON are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1872.

TRADE Y MARK.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.

In Casks of 4 doz. Quarts	Rs. 20 per Cask.	
,, ,, 8 ,, Pints	,, 28	,,

Apply to the Godown-keeper.

GRENDON, TIPPETT, & Co., Sole Agents.

9, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs. 25 per Dozen.		
Do.	Carbonell & Co	,,	24 ,,
Do.	J. Sandbach & Son's	,,	24 ,,
Do.	Warchope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	24 ,,
Do.	M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	,,	30 ,,
Do.	do. old pale dry	,,	28 ,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	,,	21 ,,
Do.	do.	Qts.	,, 41 ,,
Do.	do.	Magnums	,, 82 ,,
Do.	Arthur H. Bowning's	Qts.	,, 20 ,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior	Qts.	,,	24 ,,
Do.	Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers	,,	16 ,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	,,	,,	13 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEGGUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,

On sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—A respectable young MAN would be glad to OBTAIN a PLACE in a EUROPEAN MERCANTILE FIRM as CORRESPONDING CLERK or Otherwise.—For part culars apply "A.B." care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—We have admitted Mr. HIRJEE ARDASEER DADY a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st JANUARY 1872.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

19th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mrs. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY C. WADIA in our Firm CEASES on the 31st DECEMBER 1871.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY & Co.

19th February 1872.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND

Cash Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the CONVEYANCE from BOMBAY to ENGLAND, via the Cape of Good Hope, of five non-military INSANES, who will be placed under the charge of the Master of the Transport, who will receive (on his satisfying the Home Authorities that he has bestowed due care and attention to the Insanes entrusted to him) a gratuity of Rupees One Hundred for each individual handed over.

2. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked (if necessary), and her Agent will be required to state on which date the Vessel will be ready for sea; the provisions, &c., shipped for the Insanes being subject to the usual survey, and the Insanes to be victualled on the scale included in the last revised Articles of Agreement and allowed to Invalids.

3. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, and a baking apparatus sufficient for the supply of fresh bread to be provided together with the materials for making the bread rations.

4. The biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Insanes in England.

6. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to charter-parties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

7. All tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

8. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th February 1872.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

For Carte de Visite,

with solid gilt-edged leaves (each strongly fastened with elastic by jewelled and gilt clasps), bound in Real Russia or Turkey Morocco, of a variety of styles and colours, carrying in each page single or double Carte de Visite or Cabinet Pictures, or four Portraits with occasional landscape or full length leaves.

To hold 30, 36, and 50 Portraits.

Each Rs. 9, 10, 10-8, 11, 12-8, 15, 16-8, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 32, and 35.

To hold 96 or 100 Portraits.

Each Rs. 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 45, 50, 54, and 60.

To hold 200 Portraits,

or alternate Portraits and Landscapes.

Each Rs. 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 103, 112, and 120.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS,

with gilt edges of extra thick double-milled white paper, bound in best Turkey Morocco, of a variety of colours, and of five sizes. Each Rs. 11, 12-8, 13-8, 14-8, 15, 16-8, 18, 20, 22-8, 30, 32, 33, 36, 45.

SCRAP BOOKS

of four sizes

Each Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 9, 10, 13-8, and 15.

Stationery of every description

on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. E. D'ALLENS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to make ADVANCES on the WYNAAD and COORG COFFEE CROPS of the coming Season.

ED. BAUDRY & Co.

Tellicherry, 22nd January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

NOTICE.—INTENDING PURCHASERS of AITKEN'S BEER are recommended to send forward their ORDERS to Bombay in anticipation for the moderate parcels per Steamers MIRFIELD from Clyde, and LORNE from London, due beginning of March.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

IMPORTANT TO MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.—The Shipments INDIA PALE ALE, per CITY OF PEKIN, ADA, and HUTTON, have been SOLD. The latter Steamer is nearly due.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent for Messrs. Jas. Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

MEMBERS of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, NATIVE GENTLEMEN, NATIVE PRIESTS, and OTHERS interested in obtaining an accurate CENSUS are earnestly requested to co-operate in obtaining this desirable object by explaining to their PATIENTS, DEPENDENTS, and OTHERS among the POORER CLASSES with whom they may be brought in contact the true objects of a Census. Great help may in this way be rendered, and the Municipal Commissioner confidently hopes that this assistance will be given.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

17th February 1872.

TOOLSEE WATER WORKS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain WORKS at TOOLSEE in connection with the Water Works. Plans, Specification, Bills of Quantities, &c., &c., can be seen and obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 23rd instant.

Tenders should be addressed and sent in to the Acting Municipal Commissioner not later than the 4th proximo.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Bank and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Co apany is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following :—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

NOTICE.—Messrs. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. will supply gratis to a few *bona fide* Owners of Bullocks, Horses, Dogs, &c., sufficient with the Foot and Mouth Disease sufficient Chloralum for the Animals' treatment.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 6th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract) J. B.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed one of the largest manufacturers of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES ROGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view; and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	685
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	185
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n¹.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	89
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,410
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	770
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£23	21 9 3	0 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
.....	£20	10 9 1 9	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.a	Albert Mills Co.	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	5,5·0	all	....	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	150	50*	Bombay United	940
900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	165
750	2,000	all	....	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250 p.a	Great Eastern	1,775
2,500	1,000	all	160 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,030
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	925
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	80	all	4½ p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
900	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	403
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	Do.	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

..... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight ...	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras	At sight ...	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do....	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...109 to 1 9½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872.	101¼ to 101½
Four per cent	... 98½ to 99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	... 105
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	... 103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	... 109
10 years' do. do.	... 107
5 years' do. do.	... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	... 110
Do. Market Rate	... 110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 91½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 90½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	58

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-6	
Bank of England Notes	10-12	
Carolas	290	
Mexican Dollars	222	
Five- Franc Pieces	293	
Bar Silver	106	
Gold Leaf	16-6	
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ...	... 16-8 to 16-9	
Australian Gold ... 100 touch ...	... 16-7	
Government Securities	... 5 per cent.	
Mercantile Bills	... 6 „	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th February compared with the statement issued on 10th February :—

LIABILITIES.	10th Feb.	17th Feb.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. do. of Rs. 100 ... ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	338,86,337	376,12,008
Do. do. do. 45 Branches.	56,86,029	59,03,264
Other Deposits	137,27,692	138,27,690
Post Bills	44,985	40,152
Cash Credits, undrawn	9,52,160	9,78,310
Rs.	607,97,203	648,61,234
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,57,678	37,50,901
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	97,12,716	100,17,638
Loans, on Security of do do. ...	24,19,022	20,73,542
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,500	5,901
Bills Discounted	136,11,148	140,32,212
Stamps	6,395	7,161
Dead Stock ... ... Rs. 4,92,964		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,37,964	4,37,964
	11,33,411	15,47,435
Bullion	4,93,681	2,92,3·5
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	297,99,078	326,21,852
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	607,97,203	648,61,234

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1872.

	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st Jan. 1872 ...	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
Rates ...	16,03,399	80,541 12	4 21,672 10	2 1,02,254 6 6
Duties—Town ...	4,33,035	76,893 9	3 9,972 3	0 86,735 12 9
Do. Tobacco ...	1,25,000	18,399 0	0 2,7 0 0	0 20,900 0 0
Do. Liquor ...	1,25,000	34,425 4	6 581 4	0 35,006 8 0
Conveyances ...	5,991	1,273 14	0	1,273 14 0
Do. Wheel Tax ...	2,52,00	16,299 5	0 3,871 14	0 19,671 3 0
Market Fees ...	2,02,00	27,772 0	0 2,635 11	0 30,377 11 0
Halalcore Cess.	2 14,758	6,947 8	9 434 8	7 7,382 1 4
Health Department (Census)	12,000	12,000 0	0	12,000 0 0
Workshops ...	.....	3,090 3	7 2,509 12	3 5,599 15 10
Municipal Debt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deposits ...	.....	6,596 1	11	6,596 1 11
Advances ...	.....	16,883 0	2 448 0	4 17,331 0 6
Miscellaneous ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines, Penalties ...	15,500	701 1	2	702 1 3
Do. Receipts ...	19,600	7,755 12	1 1,919 8	4 9,675 4 5
Do. Fees ...	55,826	7,429 0	8 942 6	8 8,381 7 4
Do. Savings ...	.....	*3 0	10 *6 4	0 *9 4 10
Last Year's Assets ...	.....	600 0	0 ..	600 0 0
Total Rs..	30,66,729	337,386 8	1 47,132 10	9 364,519 2 10
Grand Total Rs.	.....	.....	.....	541,137 8 10
DISBURSEMENTS.				
General Superintendence ...	1,34,056	17,556 8	0 1,158 6	8 18,714 14 8
Assessment ...	55 582	8 683 11	7 217 13	0 8,901 8 7
Collection Dept.	56,293	9,051 4	0	9,051 4 0
Police Account.	3,54,804	48,230 2	0 28,515 6	7 76,745 8 7
Public Health Department ...	7,84,728	29,058 13	9 125 7	9 29,184 5 6
Public Works—				
Establishment ...	36,780	12,646 3	0	12,646 3 0
Lighting ...	2,71,506	26,188 9	3	26,188 9 3
Watering ...	3,20,00	14,033 1	6	14,033 1 6
Repairs, roads		5,799 13	3 790 0	0 6,589 13 3
Do. Buildings ...	14,000	.....	.....	.....
Impt. of Streets ...	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Water Works. ...	75,894	1,331 12	6	1,331 12 6
Drainage ...	2,78,824	676 14	0	676 14 0
Victoria Gardens ...	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Workshops ...	.....	5,499 13	1 4,585 10	6 10,085 7 7
Debt ...	6,02,130	75,572 14	9 210 0	0 75,782 14 9
Primary Education ...	8,500	565 8	0	565 8 0
Deposits ...	.....	20,984 3	2 58 8	0 21,042 11 2
Advances ...	.....	6,543 11	11	6,543 11 11
Plant & Stores ...	15,070	969 13	8	969 13 8
Miscellaneous ...	10,442	3,884 8	0 *150 0	0 3,734 8 0
Last Year's Liabilities ...	.....	37,870 0	11 5,129 15	10 43,000 0 9
Total Rs..	30,72,370	308,814 6	4 10,641 4	4 319,455 10 8
Balance on 17th February 1872 ...				131,681 14 2
Grand Total Rs. ...				541,137 8 10

* Debits and Credits deducted.

T. C. HOPE,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Actg. Controller.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th February, 12-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th February, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 5 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th February, 11-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 31	0 6
„ Kurrachee	0 32	0 6
„ Madras	1 20	* 0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th Feb., 1-31 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 18th Feb., 11-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH FEBRUARY.

London ...	Cotton ...	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases ...	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds ...	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Opium ...	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	£3 2s. 0d.
Overland ...	Steamers ...	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	India (s) ...	Dodero ...	Genoa, Jan. 24.
19	Kurrachee (s) ...	Scott ...	Kurrachee, Feb. 16.
	Dovercourt ...	Munro ...	London, Sept. 29.
	Hutton (s) ...	Castle ...	London, Jan. 7.
	Caledon (s) ...	Esson ...	Liverpool, Jan. 11.
	Taptee (s) ...	DeCosta ...	Cutch, Feb. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Mirzapore (s) ...	Parish ...	Aden and Suez.
	Behar (s) ...	Lee ...	China, &c.
	Stirling (s) ...	Boysen ...	Liverpool.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Baffin ...	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Mahratta, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Brig Sulaiman Shaw, to Zanzibar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Arcot (s) ...	...	Rangoon.
16	Queen of the North ...	...	London.
	Abyssinia (s) ...	...	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.			
16	Scotia (s) ...	...	Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; longitude 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

February.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected for 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky considered as 1. Mean of observations of Air read at 9h A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°					
12	29·918	71·7	64·1	59·6	·674	2·1	79·3	66·9 NNW, N, NNW, N	NE, 350
13	·902	70·2	58·6	50·1	·497	0·9	78·6	62·4 N, NNW, NNW	NW, 328
14	·917	71·2	64·4	54·8	·577	0·7	79·5	63·9 N, NNE, NNW, N	NW 311
15	·906	73·4	65·5	51·0	·666	...	84·2	65·9 NNW, ENE, NNW, NW, N	WNW, 272
16	·919	73·5	65·7	51·6	·668	...	82·4	65·9 N, NE, NW, WNW, N	265
17	·903	74·0	66·9	63·3	·694	...	81·0	67·6 N, NNE, NW, N...	203

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando (s), 1 case cheese, 4 cases bacon, and 59 cases oilmanstores, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthakey; 5 bundles paper, Cajee Ebram; 29 cases champagne, Pochajee Framjee and Co.; 1 case cutlery, 4 cases soap, 18 cases paper, Cassum Abdoola Rehemon; 7 cases sherry, J. Neuberg.

Ada (s), 5 cases hock, 3 cases sherry, and 1 case claret, George W. Wheatley and Co.; 15 cases envelopes, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 800 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 50 cases claret, E. Seguer; 100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Rustomjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Mofussilite, 103 barrels cement, S. M. Hakimjee.

City of Pekin, 10 hhds beer, Lyon and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Orlando (s), 7 cases glassware, C. E. Mitchell and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 152 bales rags, Hajee Hasson; 202 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Vurdhummul Tokersee; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Vullubdass Shamjee.

Bella Maria, 1,800 bundles coir yarn, Aladin Hunsir.

Prince Patrick, 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 10 bales skins, A. S. A. Cadur.

Sam Mendel, 50 bales cotton, J. D. Vuria.

Prince Leopold, 500 bundles galls, Megjee Lalljee; 19 bales rags, Damdee Ookerda; 600 bundles galls, Callianjee Narongee.

Durham (s), 18 bales wool, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 9 bales skins, Goolamhusen Mohiden; 170 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 50 bales wool, Yusonjee Vurria; 50 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 100 bales wool, Doongersee, Gopejee; 137 bales cotton, Poorummul Chimaneram; 111 bales cotton, G. Buldewdass.

Derby (s), 85 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co.; 164 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 284 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Orlando (s), 335 bales cotton, C. S. Nadershaw; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 30 bales wool, Vizboocan Amrutlall; 105 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 153 bales cotton, Esmail Rehemtoola; 85 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, E. Spencer and Co.; 146 bales cotton, Mahomed Esmail.

Peshawur (s), 50 bales wool, Narondass Runsordass; 250 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.; 55 bales cotton, Bhoorooy Nurpail; 28 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pittamber and Co.; 170 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson; 395 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 220 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Tonche and Co.; 75 bales wool, Mooljee Jethia; 200 cases coffee and 50 cases ginger, Soonserdass Mooljee; 108 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.; 70 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 1,000 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers; 67½ cwts. sandalwood, Rahimbhoy Alladin; 27 cases hexabole, Ladhuck Dattoo; 30 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Sewjee.

Peshawur (s), 17 bales hides, 1 bale hemp, 298 cases ginger, 412 bags coffee, 13 cases cardamoms, and 1 bale tobacco, B. I. S. N. Co.; 8 cases fishmaws and 10 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 30 bales hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen; 20 bales skins, Soomar Abdoola; 6 packages gum, E. F. Momed; 14 bundles E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy; 3 packages peacock feathers, E. T. Mahomed.

FOR ODESSA.

Peshawur (s), 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Peshawur (s), 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Peshawur (s), 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Peshawur (s), 37 packages coffee and 25 bags pepper, B. I. S. N. Co.; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir Co.; 300 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Pekin, 1,000 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.; 26 packages rapeseed, 58 packages linseed, and 33 packages gingelly seed, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Malabar, 3,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

Peshawur (s), 250 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 24 bales cotcoton, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 30 bales cotton, G. H. Fazul and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

M. de St. Aldegonde, 1,000 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Peshawur (s), 4 cases Cambay stones, J. Purmanund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian (s), 205 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon.

Mahratta (s), 50 boxes soap, Oomersee, Chanda; 23 bags cocolingum, Cowasjee Nusserwanjee; 40 bales white twist, Ebram Noordin.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
503	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
500	„	„	40 „	39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 10 0
503	„	„	40 „	39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 10 6
500	„	„	40 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 12 6
500	„	„	48 „	39 „ 8 lbs.	5 9 0
650	„	„	48 „	39 „ 8 lbs.	5 10 0
750	„	„	40 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	4 11 6
500	„	„	40 „	39 „ 8¼ lbs.	5 11 3
950	„	„	45 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	5 0 0
250	„	„	45 „	39 „ 9 lbs.	6 8 9
2,500	„	Madapollams	32 „	24 „ 2½ lbs.	1 14 3
2,000	„	„	32 „	24 „ 2½ lbs.	1 15 0
3,700	„	„	32 „	24 „ 2½ lbs.	1 15 0
250	„	White	36 „	40 „	6 2 0
160	„	„	36 „	40 „	10 0 0
100	„	Mulls	50 „	20 „	3 4 0
1,250	„	Lappets	40 „	10 „	2 4 0
300	„	„	40 „	10 „	2 8 0
2,000	„	Mulls, Stripes	38 „	12 „	2 7 6

COTTON

150	candies	New Broach	M.G. (15 days)..	...	...	Rs. 283-87
500	„	„	„	(ready)	...	... „ 286-87
150	„	„	„	„	...	... „ 287
200	„	„	„	„	...	... „ 285
300	„	„	„	„	...	... „ 283-86
25	„	„	„	„	...	... „ 287
50	„	Old Dholleral	„	„	...	... „ 234
100	„	„	„	„	...	... „ 228
50	„	New Broach	„	„	...	... „ 261-64

YARNS.

10	bales	Water, No.	30	...	...	... As. 11¾
5	„	Imperial Red	„ 40	...	...	... „ 15¼
10	„	Water	„ 30	...	...	... „ 11 11-16
20	„	„	„ 30	...	...	... „ 11¾
15	„	„	„ 20	...	...	... „ 11¾
30	„	„	„ 30	...	...	... „ 11¾
20	„	„	„ 30	...	...	... „ 12
10	„	„	„ 30	...	...	... „ 12
20	„	Mule	50	...	...	... „ 12¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 19.

Lantry, Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Playfair, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Tanna.
Keefe, 1st Class Apothecary, Bengal Sub-Medical Department, on sick leave, from Shahjehanpore.
Reilly, Ensign, 1-11th Regiment, on sick certificate, from Morar.
Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Williams, Major, Madras Army, on leave, from Ajmere.
Stanilad, Quartermaster, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Aisbaide, Captain, Bengal Army, to join, to Allahabad.
Waring, Captain, Bombay Army, on duty, to Poona.
Fergusson, Lieutenant, 2nd (Queen) Foot, from leave, to Deolalee.
Montgomery, Lieutenant, Paymaster Depot, from leave, to Deolalee.
Prother, Captain, Madras Army, to rejoin to Secundrad.
Johnstone, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, I. M. S., on duty, to Broach.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom ...	Feb. 26 ...	4 P.M. ...	5 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	„ 23 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee ...	Mar. 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	Feb. 27 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia ...	Mar. 12 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c. ...	„ 18 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 5-30 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 12th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 P.M.
Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Monday ...	Feb. 26	Friday ...	...	July 26
„ ...	Mar. 4	„ ...	...	Aug. 2
„ ...	„ 11	„ ...	...	„ 9
„ ...	„ 18	„ ...	...	„ 16
„ ...	„ 25	„ ...	...	„ 23
„ ...	Apr. 1	„ ...	...	„ 30
„ ...	„ 8	„ ...	...	Sept. 6
„ ...	„ 15	„ ...	...	„ 13
„ ...	„ 22	„ ...	...	„ 20
„ ...	„ 29	„ ...	...	„ 30
„ ...	May 6	Monday ...	...	Oct. 7
„ ...	„ 13	„ ...	...	„ 14
„ ...	„ 20	„ ...	...	„ 21
„ ...	„ 27	„ ...	...	„ 28
Friday ...	„ 31	„ ...	...	Nov. 4
„ ...	Jun. 7	„ ...	...	„ 11
„ ...	„ 14	„ ...	...	„ 18
„ ...	„ 21	„ ...	...	„ 25
„ ...	„ 28	„ ...	...	Dec. 2
„ ...	July 5	„ ...	...	„ 9
„ ...	„ 12	„ ...	...	„ 16
„ ...	„ 19	„ ...	...	„ 23
„ ...	...	...	...	„ 30

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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Three Months ...	„	14	0 0
One Month ...	„	5	0 0
One Week ...	„	1	8 0

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ...	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy ...	„	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GOSTLING—February 18th at Government Gate Road, Parell, the wife of D. E. Gostling, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

ARRATOON—At No. 5, Pollock Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. K. Arratoon, of a daughter.
DIBBLEE—February 16th, at Madras, the wife of F. L. Dibblee, Esq., Chief Engineer Carnatic Railway, of a son.
PORTEOUS—February 12th, at Rajahmundry, the wife of Captain Charles A. Porteous, Staff Corps, of a son.
PARSONS—February 14th, at Allygurh, the wife of Captain B. J. Parsons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BIDDLE—MILLER—February 12th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev W. C. Bromehead, John Biddle, youngest son of the late Henry Biddle, of Ramsgrange, to Mary Miller, relict of the late James Waldemar Miller, indigo planter.

DEATH.

SCOTT—February 14th, at Coimbatore, (of croup) Augustus Marley, son of Peter Scott, Esq., C.E., Madras Railway, aged 1 year and 1 month.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1872.

THE make-believe politicians who think some good end may always be served in India by trying to conceal the truth are busy now displaying their usual sagacity in warnings and entreaties to the public not to assign any political motive to the assassination of Lord Mayo. How many more murders, we should like to know, do they require to complete the justification of the argument by design? Is it not enough for them that, while up to last year English statesmen and soldiers have for more than a century been exposed in India to every peril with the single exception of death by assassination, now the Chief Justice of Calcutta and the Viceroy of all India are struck down in quick succession by men who glory in their crimes and proclaim that they have a mission from Heaven to slay the infidel? Must we go on refusing to believe that these deeds, done by men of the same class and the same faith, have any connexion with one another, or are more significant than ordinary acts of violence committed by desperate criminals, until the lives of other high officials have been sacrificed in the same pitiable manner? Or, should we recognize at once the new danger which threatens our rule, and, by confronting, end it? We have no fear that the English Empire in India, which has survived so many a shock, will be undone by a band of assassins. Deeply as we all deplore Lord Mayo's loss, it is the strength of England that the State leans for support on no individual public man, and Queen Victoria, if she were of a boastful spirit, might well say, as King Henry does in the ballad of Chevy Chase when he hears that Percy has been taken prisoner,

> I trust I have within my realm
> Five hundred as good as he.

The mischievous political effect of these assassinations is that they unsettle society by leading

tell where it will stop! This was very true, no doubt; but the spreading of the disease, when produced by such a cause, is quite remediable. In every district village, at least such as I have come across, is a mass of filth of every description left to swelter under the noon-day sun; and seeing such a state of things it is not difficult for any one to form a guess as to the means by which disease is fostered and spread amongst the inhabitants. It is, I must say, perfectly astonishing to witness what an utter absence of cleanliness there is about the houses of even the very well-to-do people in the districts. Wherever you see a house of good frontage, clean, and apparently well kept and pure, be sure that you have only to turn the corner to find it filthy and defiled. Bearing these things in mind, who can wonder at disease of the simplest origin being promoted into an epidemic? At least I can't, and having a lively recollection of the quantities of unripe apples and gooseberries I have consumed as a youngster, without producing anything more serious than an attack of what I can't better express than by the term, "Collywobbles," I am very much inclined to the belief that this uncleanliness is the cause of all the mischief we find attributed to unripe mangoes. However, the public health is so far good; and preparations for the monsoon crops are everywhere being carried on with the greatest activity.

If an O. O. C. might be allowed to express an opinion on the recent tragic event that has cast such a gloom over the nation, he would say that the feelings which prompted such a deed are by no means, as some philanthropists would have people to suppose, confined to individual instances of religious fanaticism. They are widespread enough, and only want a head and an organisation to develop into something more tragic still. As a feather will give the direction of the wind or the set of the current, so many little waifs and strays, nothing in themselves, often give an inkling of a deep commotion which prompts them. Surely there have been warnings enough to prove that a certain portion of the population, at least, are as isolated from us now as ever they were; and, instead of time wearing away this feeling and making these more contented, it only develops a tendency that clearly shows that it is by force alone they are kept in order. A thorough dislike and truculent indifference to anything offered at the hands of the Sirkar, no matter how much it may be for their welfare, are feelings that I have more than once noticed amongst the Mussulmans of the districts I have had to deal with.

BOMBAY.

European Vagrants.—Yesterday there were eighteen European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

The East India Association.—H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nowanugger has contributed to the East India Association the interest accruing on Rs. 15,000 for twenty years.

Police Cases.—Last month the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of 381 cases, implicating 592 prisoners. Four of the cases were committed to the High Court.

Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, who has been on his inspectorial tour to the Southern Maratha Country, returned to Bombay last week.

Furious Driving.—A hack buggy driver named Nooroo Syed was fined by Mr. Cooper yesterday five rupees for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner in a public thoroughfare.

Pick-Pocket.—Mr. Cooper yesterday sentenced a Maratha named Govind Rama to a month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing a purse containing money from the pocket of one Motoeram Vundrawun.

Theft.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Fuckeer Mahomed Juffer, a fireman, was convicted of stealing three bottles of oil, the property of the Royal Spinning Mills, and was sentenced to receive seven stripes.

Census.—The Senior Magistrate and Mr. Nana Morojee will only dispose of the morning cases to-day, Tuesday, and Wednesday, nearly all the clerks of the establishment having been taken away to assist in the work of taking the census.

Assault.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Hussain was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday with committing an assault against the person of one Misree Lall, and was fined five rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

A Fair.—The annual fair of Shri Mankeshwar temple at Byculla station, belonging to Mr. Runchordas Hunsraj, son of the late Shet Hunsraj Currumsey, will be held on Friday, the 23rd current, when there will be the usual display of lights and fireworks.

Master in Equity.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, has been appointed to act as Master in Equity in place of Mr. Fox, who proceeded to England by yesterday's mail. Mr. Cooper assumed charge of his new office yesterday afternoon.

Trespass.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Bhowaneedin Sonoo was charged with trespassing upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway at the Marine Lines. The man appeared to be a lunatic, and was sent for examination to the Police Surgeon.

Reckless Driving.—In the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Boodun Hussan, a buggy driver, was charged with driving his buggy in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby damaging the dog-cart of Mr. K. McLachlan. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

Administering Intoxicating Liquor to commit Theft—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Gungaram Boodoo and Boodoo Nunkoo were charged before Mr. Cooper with administering to one Dewjee, woman, stupifying or intoxicating liquor with intent to commit theft. They were remanded to jail till the 23rd inst.

Aggravated Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday one Doming Tookaram, a fisherman, was charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Casee, woman, by giving her several blows. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25. Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defence.

Liberality.—At the ceremony of tying the sacred thread on the person of Rustomjee, grandson of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, which took place yesterday in the presence of Dustoor Jamaspjee Munchetjee, and a number of priests and others, the hon. gentleman contributed a sum of Rs. 500 for the relief of Persian Zoroastrians, in addition to other sums previously contributed for the same object.

The Play of "Goolay-Bukavlee."—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement announcing the performance of the Victoria Theatrical Company to-night for families only. The play of "Goolay-Bukavlee" will be performed for the ninth time. This play continues to attract crowded houses every night of its performance; and it is trusted native families will muster strong on this occasion.

The New Municipal Bill.—The *Akbbari Soudagur* recommends that before the bill for the reform of the Municipal constitution of Bombay is published and discussed in the Legislative Council, it should be submitted to a committee composed of a few representatives of the taxpayers of Bombay, a few Justices of the Peace, and a limited number of Government servants, to consider its defects, if there be any, and to suggest remedies for the same.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the members of this dramatic company repeat to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, positively for the last time, their very popular and sensational play of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp." The play has taken a hold of the minds of the native play-going public, and many will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity to see it once for all or renew an acquaintance wit h it.

Refractory Seamen.—Ten seamen of the ship Manilla were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.—Two seamen of the ship Tim Whiffler were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to a week's imprisonment.—A seaman of the ship Anazi was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Fort Police Court.—The Senior Magistrate, Mr. Connon, intimated yesterday morning in the Fort Police Court that in consequence of Mr. Cooper, the second magistrate, having been appointed to an office in the High Court, and pending the pleasure of Government as to filling up the acting appointment of second magistrate, it would be necessary for Mr. Nana Morojee, officiating third magistrate, to sit at Girgaum, and professional gentlemen might understand that till further notice cases in which they were interested would not be heard before noon.

Inquests.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday in Pershotum Chimajee Street, Fort, on the body of a [illegible]man, aged twenty-five years, and named Sin[illegible]the jury came to the conclusion that the woman ha[illegible]mitted suicide by taking a quantity of arsenic.—Another inquest was held on Sunday at Tarwary touching the death of Luximee, woman, aged about eighteen years. The jury found that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in a quarry-hole.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of a Seedee, whose body was found on Saturday from the Baboola Tank. The jury found that the man's death was caused from drowning.

Eighth Bombay Laudable Society.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, on behalf of the liquidators of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, applied for an order declaring the company to be finally wound up. The company was ordered in March 1869 to be wound up, and Messrs. W. G. Hall and Soonderjee Raghunath were appointed the official liquidators. Its affairs have now been completely wound up under the Act of 1857, and a balance of Rs. 4,133 due from the official liquidators has been paid by them to the Accountant-General to the credit of the several parties to whom the sum is due. His Lordship, upon the documents put in, ordered that the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society be dissolved from the date of the order; that the recognisances of March 1869 entered into by the official liquidators be vacated; and that the books and papers be lodged in the office of the Prothonotary.

Fatal Railway Accident.—We hear that a pointsman at Barsee, named Buja Jairam, was run over by the train from Bombay to Sholapore which left Poona about 7 P.M. on Saturday night. The man was killed on the spot, but of course the accident must have been caused by carelessness on his own part, he being a pointsman must have set the line for the train to come in to the station. It seems impossible to make the natives sufficiently careful even of their own lives; they seem to imagine that a train can move away in the same way as the carriages do on the roads. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest was "accidental death."—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—20TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SHORT CAUSES.

21-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Burjorjee Rustomjee B. v. Buttonjee Pestonjee Patell and another—No appearance.

29-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Toolsidass Moorarjee v. Mowjee Soonderjee—No appearance.

33-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hameen v. Jewa Vithul Norken—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

41-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Babajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Barmul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

747 70—H. Hope—Pootajee Soobhajee v. Ragoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and another v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee Cooper and another v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurung.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSE.

296-71—G. J. Mody—Framjee Pestonjee Naladaram v. Dossibai widow—Pestonjee Dinshaw.

LONG CAUSES.

44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

134-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Akhmut Labay Mucker, &c, and another v. Bai Mooneen—Khunderao Morojee.

877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Methebai, widow, v. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Shamrao P.—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch.

636-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed bin Goolam v. Mahomed Ayab and others—Mr. Lynch (for pauper.)

932-70—Leathes and Crawford—Ramjee Sctiba and another v. Moorar Poonja—Dallas and Lynch.

130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Moorar Cursondass v. Mirza Mahomed Sallay Khan, &c.—G. S, Judge.

280-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadhowjee Carson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

278-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Narayen Sunt jee v. Chuzajee Sewram and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 564 bales of cotton, 3½ cwts. of horns, and 16 cwts. of E. teeth.

The barque Anazi, 468 tons, Captain John Hillman, arrived yesterday from London (October 18th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

The ship Dovercourt, 1,486 tons, Captain J. C. Munro, arrived yesterday from London (September 29th) with a general cargo. She spoke the ship Camperdown, from Liverpool to Bombay.

The ship Oberon, 1,180 tons, Captain W. Strickland, arrived on the 18th instant from Liverpool (October 31) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.

The s. s. Sterling, 762 tons, Captain L. H. Boysen, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,887 bales of cotton, 322 bales of wool, 201 cwts. of coir yarn, 200 cwts. of horns, 490 cwts. of galls, and 419 cwts. of coffee.

The s.s. India, Captain J. Dodero, arrived on Sunday night with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Genoa—Major Hunter, Mr. G. Frimann, Mr. G. B. Brusco, Mr. Ferrero, and Mr. E. Muttone.

From Naples—Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire and one servant, Mr John Beattie, Mr. Gualteri Enrico, Mr. V. Gianuzzelo, Mr. E. Conti, and Mr. Dominico Steid.

From Suez—Messrs. Ernst Francisco R. Condigrocaly.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	Height.	February.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M. 8 35 m	Ft. In. 4 1		H. M. 2 15 m	Ft. In. 0 8
10 4 a	4 1	Tuesday..... 20	2 59 a	4 2
9 34 m	4 1 0	Wednesday ... 21	4 9 m	4 4
10 33 a	4 2 8		4 48 a	4 9
10 18 m	4 2 8	Thursday 22	4 45 m	4 3
11 8 a	5 2		4 28 a	5 3
10 56 m	5 2	Friday 23	5 10 m	3 0
11 38 a	5 2		5 5 a	5 8
11 33 m	4 1	Saturday.. 24	5 46 m	3 10
.....	.....		5 41 a	4 1
0 6 m	6 2	Sunday 25	6 14 m	4 7
0 6 a	4 8		6 11 a	6 2
0 32 m	5 0	Monday..... 26	6 42 m	5 3
0 41 a	5 0		6 44 a	6 0

Full Moon—24th, 3h. 46m., p.m.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, 3,329 tons, and 600 h.p., Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Hugh Williamson.

For Brindisi—Mr. C. T. Cooke and Mr. F. Collingridge.

ADEN.

NEWS REPORT, FROM 1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY.

Ameer Shafil bin Abd-ul-Hadee, Chief of Dthali, died on the 26th of January at an advanced age. The election of his successor has not yet been reported.

Sultan Ali bin Mans, of the Howshabee tribe, arrived in Aden on a friendly visit on the 2nd instant. He left on the 5th, having received intelligence of the sudden death of his wife.

Sultan Abdullah bin Talib, of the Wahidee tribe, and Shaiks Dughaish and Batash of the Dubainee sub-tribe of the Subaiha have also paid visits to Aden during the past week.

Supplies are abundant and the country in the vicinity of Aden undisturbed.

C. W. Tremenheere, Major-General,
Political Resident, Aden.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at noon to-day.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

There were in all 239 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 65 were under sentences from the High Court, 1 from the Court of Petty Session, 139 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 168 are natives and the remaining 71 are Europeans.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

The Vicar of the Cathedral of "N. S. de Gloria" at Mazagon announced yesterday evening that Tuesday, 20th inst., at 7 A.M., is fixed for offering prayers for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—Catholics are invited to attend.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—19TH FEB.

(Before J. O'Leary.)

LAW OF LIMITATION.

CAPOORBAEE, WIDOW AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF NATHOO DAVE CURN, V. SEWCHUND GOOLABCHUND.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 315-8, principal and interest in a count for money had and received to the use and on account of the deceased Nathoo Dave Curn, being the amount deposited by Nathoo with the defendant in April 1862, after deducting the sum of Rs. 801, paid by defendant on account of the original deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defence submitted that he had two defences to the action—the first in the order of fatality to the plaintiff's case was that the claim, if any, was statute barred; the second being payment and satisfaction. Mr. Nusserwanjee further stated briefly the facts of the case. Upwards of nine years ago, one Soorchund Jeevan brought a hoondie for Rs. 1,000, and asked the defendant to receive it in the name of Nathoo Dave Curn, allowing interest to run on it. This was in April 1862. In the same year the sum of Rs. 400 was drawn by him and a further sum of Rs. 401. Nathoo died at the close of that year. In the year 1867 the whole of the balance with the accumulated interest, amounting to Rs. 258, was paid off to Soorchund, who passed a receipt for the same in Nathoo's account. Soorchund said he paid off that amount to the mother of deceased Nathoo.

Mr. Hormusjee on behalf of the plaintiff founded his ground of exemption from the statute, in the fact that though there was nothing like a specific trust, yet that it was arranged between the parties that the moneys should be held by the defendant until the dispute between the widow and the mother of deceased Nathoo be settled. The mother died about five months ago, and consequently the funds should go to the plaintiff. As regards the defendant's plea of payment, the plaintiff's answer was that the defendant had no authority to pay to Soorchund or to anybody except the party legally entitled.

Mr. Nusserwanjee in reply submitted that only breaks to the run of the statutary bar were those mentioned in Act 14 of 1859; and that the other circumstances could impede its progress. On the part of his client he most emphatically denied having entered into any agreement of the kind alluded to by the learned pleader on behalf of the plaintiff.

The Judge—If moneys are to be refunded, Mr. Nusserwanjee, on a certain event, evidence of it was received as to ascertain the time when the cause of action accrued.

His Honor upon the evidence ordered a non-suit to be entered, remarking that the plaintiff could not succeed because, firstly, the event had not yet happened, and secondly, that the debt was barred by the law of limitation. Plaintiff non-suited with costs of the defendant's pleader.

THE JACOBABAD REVENUE FRAUDS.

Abstract of Recent Proceedings.

We have, from the first, taken a deep interest in the Jacobabad frauds case in consequence of the revelations which took place during the trial of Barron and others in the High Court of Bombay in February 1870. It appeared to us at the time that Government financial interests in Upper Sind required to be well looked to, in order to check the system of fraud which, in that instance, was proved to have been secretly and successfully carried on there for so many years. When, therefore, we heard of the revenue frauds, the last notice of which appeared in our issue of the 29th November last, we were reminded of the Barron case and of the severe censures which Government felt bound to pass in connection with it, and we indulged the hope that once for all the Government, who had had such full warning, would sift the matter to the very bottom, and see that the important interests at stake were placed under efficient control for the future.

A crisis, however, has just taken place which calls forth the present review of proceedings, in order that the real enquiry which we have been informed was ordered by the Government of India in September last may now be carried out, under a properly-organised system, since nothing less would appear to be competent to deal with the case as it now stands. One of the first charges brought by Col. Phayre, C.B., against the two accused revenue officials of his district was falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust in respect to the important question of "alienations."

These are of two kinds, "alienated land" and "alienated revenue or cash collections."

Lands alienated in jaghire remain permanently in possession of the Jaghiredars subject to certain conditions. Their average and bounds were fixed at the time of the grants being made, and in the frontier districts these are the same now as they were twenty years ago.

Before the year 1857, it now appears from exhibits produced in Court, that these jaghires were valued according to their annual produce, which caused a good deal of unnecessary calculation and variation in the accounts from the fact that the produce varied annually. Government, therefore, having no interest whatever in that produce, issued the following order on the subject:—

"Extract paragraph 13, Government Resolution 2,062, dated 30th April 1857, Revenue Department.

"To the Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

"It appears that the alienated revenues in Sind are shown in the accounts according to the quantity of produce realized, as stated by the Jaghiredar, so that the sum varies from year to year. His Lordship in Council approves of the orders issued by Mr. Frere for discontinuing this objectionable practise, and for fixing an unvarying sum as the value of each jaghire."

Upon this the Commissioner issued the following circular order, dated 31st December 1857:—

"No. 2,122 of 1857.

"Circular—Revenue Department.

"To the three Collectors and Political Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

"Sir,—In forwarding for your information and guidance extract para. 13 of the Government Resolution No. 2,062, dated 30th April 1857, conveying the remarks of Government on the Jamabundy report for the year 1854-55, I have the honor to request that the following directions may be attended to, in entering the value of alienated lands.

"2. A fixed value must be put upon every jaghire, which value will not vary so long as the extent of the jaghire remains unaltered. This value should be fixed by taking the average value as entered in the Jumabundy statements for the last three years, and should not be altered so long as the extent of the alienated land remains the same. Any increase or decrease, therefore, in the amount of the alienated land shown in the columns in 10 and 27 of Form A. will arise, not from a rise or fall in the value, but from a resumption of old, or grant of new jaghires.

"3. I request that you will have the values fixed, and ready to be entered in the Jumabundy report for the current year. As they are merely *pro formâ*, the work is not one of any difficulty.—I have, &c.

"(Signed) B. E. Frere, Commissioner in Sind.

"Commissioner's Office, Camp Shahapore, Cutch "Gundva, 31st December 1857."

It will be observed that these orders refer to alienated lands exclusively, and in proof of their use and applicability to them, the average value (surra surree, as it is called) of jaghires in the Frontier Districts remains the same as it was in 1858; no increase or decrease in the area of the jaghires then estimated having having taken place.

It has now been elicited in evidence that simultaneously with the establishment of a surra surree for alienated lands, occasion was taken to apply the same order to alienated revenue or cash collections; which, as they vary annually according to the favourableness or otherwise of the season and crops, cannot possibly fulfil the conditions of the order, which relates, in the case of lands, that if their extent alters, the surra surree, or average value of such lands, must of course alter in proportion. It follows, therefore, that cash collections, which in the course of the last thirteen years have varied to three and four times the amount of the original surra surree, cannot possibly be shown in the revenue reports and certain accounts at the stereotyped figure of Rs. 2,180 with any approach to the accuracy required by the order itself.

Yet in order to legalise the great discrepancy that has been brought to light by the Jacobabad enquiry between the cash alienations reported to Government, and the real alienations paid away to certain Hissadars, or co-sharers, in the Government revenue, the above quoted circular has been produced as the authority.

The untenable nature of this plea appears clear from the facts elicited in evidence, viz., that the surra surree of cash alienations has not been altered since 1858; and, further, that although the full amount of cash alienations is actually known when the revenue report and final accounts are prepared, yet that it is excluded, and the fictitious surra surree inserted.

For instance, though the alienated cash revenue of Hissadars for 1866-67 was known to amount to Rs. 9,174-11-2 at the end of the revenue year on 25th July 1867, *before* the revenue report was written, yet the sum of Rs. 2,180-11-1 only was entered in it. Similarly, in 1869-70, when the Hissadars' alienations were known to amount to Rs. 5,240-9-3, only Rs. 2,180-11-1 was reported as representing these alienations also.

The prosecutor urges, apparently with good reason, that the object of this otherwise inexplicable system is fraudulent; and he has shown in detail that the whole series of accounts have been purposely prepared to exhibit fictitious cash credits and disbursements under this head, in addition to the real ones, which lay in deposit in separate accounts of the same years.

It can only be satisfactorily ascertained, therefore, by a complete examination of the accounts of the years in question whether or not the alleged fictitious charges under the head allowances and assignments were actually charged to Government or not; in short, whether the object of keeping two accounts of the same transactions in the same year, when one only would fulfil the intention of the circular, was not to charge both to the Government revenue, especially when the larger one of the two was kept out of the general final account.

We admit the possibility of a moonshee misunderstanding that circular on its first issue, but we cannot understand how the error has escaped notice and correction on the annual examination of the accounts since 1858, and we can scarcely escape the conclusion that something more than misconception is apparent in this system, which we have heard is not confined to the Frontier District accounts.

Will experienced law officers, to whom this question will have now referred, ignore the plain evidence of the accounts, which, as regards cash alienation, militates directly against the spirit and letter of the circular itself?

It appeared in evidence some time ago that the Deputy Collector of the Frontier Districts was not even aware of the fact that the surra cash alienations of his districts were not given to him by the accused since his arrival on the frontier in December 1864. He also stated that though the two accused were under his direct orders in all matters relating to revenue, yet that they received their orders relative to their accounts direct from the Shikarpoor Treasury.

(To be continued.)

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is the Unrivalled Restorative for Weak and Sickly Children.—Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," states "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the pale oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. I is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE NORTH CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

Mr. Scoble, following the Advocate General, proceeded to show cause against the rule. He said—I am with the Advocate General in this matter. I would observe that the suit here is to set aside an assessment which it is admitted has been made under the provision of a legislative Act—a legislative Act, moreover, which is applicable to the district in which the assessment has been imposed; for by Act III. of the Bombay Legislature of 1863, North Canara, in which this suit arose, was made subject to the Acts and Regulations in force in the Bombay Presidency. The Act in question was passed in 1865, and there can be no doubt whatever, I apprehend, that it extends to North Canara. Under that Act an assessment has been imposed upon the holders of land in that district, and the plaintiff comes in fifteen months afterwards and claims that his land shall not be made subject to that assessment, because he alleges a permanent agreement on his part with Government. It is perfectly clear from these circumstances that the plaintiff comes in seeking to be exempted from the operation of the general law, and it therefore lies on him to make out his case before he can apply to the Court for indulgence. Act I. of 1865 is an Act by which your Lordships' Court is bound. The plaintiff may or may not be able to make out his plea, but in order to do so he must show not only that those through whom he claims were entitled, in the time of the agreement with Sir Thomas Munro, to certain favourable conditions, but he must also satisfy your Lordships that the alleged agreement under which he puts forward his plea is an agreement still subsisting in spite of the previous Act I. of 1865. Even though he does succeed in showing that Sir Thomas Munro, in the early part of the century, made certain concessions to the inhabitants of certain portions of this district that would not be enough; he would have further to prove that these concessions were such as still subsisted in spite of the operations of the law which extends throughout the jurisdiction subject to the Government of Bombay. Therefore he is here *in misericordiam* not only to the Court but to Government.

The Chief Justice—Can you tell us what would be the result of your argument? Would it not be an absurdity if the Court had to decide upon a property which no longer existed?

Mr. Scoble—We are all perfectly well aware that in England if a Quaker or any other Dissenter refused to pay church rates, for instance, there are certain processes available by the law against him. Those processes may or may not be put in force, but he is liable to distraint of goods, sale of land, or distraint of person.

The Chief Justice—I do not see that your argument applies in the slightest degree, unless you could show us that the Government of England could annihilate the Quaker. (Laughter.) And here you want to annihilate the property.

Mr. Scoble—But in the same way as a Sheriff orders a man's furniture to be sold for a debt; and when it is sold, it might be asked, how is the man to get back his pots and his pans and his chairs? He may get his specie, but he cannot get back his furniture. The question is, what is the state of the law affecting the case? The Court will presume, I apprehend, in such an extraordinary application to this Court, that that which is done by a law under which this Court is bound is correct. What your Lordships are now asked to do is to suspend the operation of the law upon a mere allegation by the plaintiff that he has reason to believe he has a right to be exempted from the operation of the law. Now, the Court should not agree to this for many reasons. In the first place, I submit the Court should not do it upon grounds of public policy. It would be impossible to carry out the government of the country if every man who objected to a particular Act of the Government were to come into Court to obtain the suspension of the operation of the law. A man might come here and say I object to pay the income-tax, and ask you to suspend its operation because he did not like it; and because he might get judgment in his case a number of other persons might come in and upon the same ground get an exemption from the payment of that tax. If your Lordships grant the application in the form in which you are asked—

The Chief Justice—We do not intend to grant it without security for your revenue.

Mr. Scoble—What the man's means of payment is is not before the Court. If the man wants to make a martyr of himself, I apprehend your Lordships will not prevent him from doing it?

Mr. Justice Melvill—Why do you not get your tax out of other processes on the land?

Mr. Scoble—That is not for me to say. The man's land is made liable for the payment of land revenue, and if he does not pay that, then his land is liable to be attached and sold to defray the amount due. If the plaintiff does not produce money, and has no goods that can be taken, the land must be fallen upon. If a man chooses to have his land attached and sold he does it pretty much at his own pleasure, because if he sees the land is not worth holding at the rate of assessment he would be perfectly willing of course to give it up.

The Chief Justice—But what if it is decided in his favour that he is not liable to the enhanced rate and his land is sold?

Mr. Scoble—Of course, that cannot be helped.

The Chief Justice—I shall take good care that it shall be helped.

Mr. Scoble—It would be an inconvenience to the plaintiff in the matter, but it is not one which the Court can help. There are terms which the Court must impose in any case; and whether or not in a case like this the Court will require fresh terms is a question entirely for the Court. But in regard to this application I think the plaintiff has made out no case whatever why the application, pure and simple, should be granted, and it is one the Court should not listen to.

The Chief Justice—How much do you say is due to you according to the old rate?

Mr. Scoble—I cannot exactly say.

The Chief Justice—Can you say how much is due to you altogether then?

Mr. Scoble—I do not know at present.

The Chief Justice—Then why are not Government officers instructed to that effect? We want to know whether anything is due in respect of the old rate. I think it is reasonable that the Court should know this, and I also think it is reasonable Government officers should be instructed upon that point. I am not aware of any reason why Government officers should be allowed to be unlike anybody else, and be allowed to come into Court with a case in which they have no information whatever.

Mr. Scoble—But this question has nothing to do with what your Lordships has to decide.

The Chief Justice—We have already told you that the reason why we ask the question is because we wish to know on what terms we shall grant this injunction.

Mr. Scoble—The plaint of the plaintiff gives the old and the new rates.

The Chief Justice—There has been no allegation here that the time allotted was not sufficient to allow Government officers to obtain all necessary information. If we had been told that Government was pressed for time, I see no reason why the time could not have been extended; but here are Government officers being allowed to come and oppose this application without possessing the fullest possible information regarding the facts.

Mr. Scoble—But the necessary information is before the Court. The enhanced assessment is about Rs. 550.

The Chief Justice—That is the rate, which we know, but we are not told how much is due. We have been told there has been a sale of a portion of the plaintiff's land and that a portion of the rates has been levied; but we are not told how much remains due now, according to the calculation of Government. It is peculiar that Government comes here with two strings to its bow—first, that there should be no restraint to sell, and second, that if there is, the plaintiff should give security—and yet will give us no information.

Mr. Scoble—Whatever is leviable under the old rate should be brought in and security given for the difference between it and the new rate.

The Chief Justice—Who is to ascertain this?

Mr. Scoble—The Collector, viz., the Collector in surree

The Chief Justice—The plaintiff may differ with the Collector's calculation.

Mr. Scoble—But he is not allowed to differ. The amount is fixed by law. Your Lordships, I think, have sufficient information before you to enable you to decide on the matter. The new assessment is Rs. 550 per annum and the old Rs. 200 or thereabouts. Then strike the difference, and there need be no difficulty in acting upon the figures. My learned friend (Mr. Marriott), who probably has his client here instructing him, states that no assessment has been paid because the Collector would not take it.

The Chief Justice—Some must have been paid, because you have levied it by selling the land or a portion of it. You ought to know how much it is that was paid.

Mr. Scoble—We do know.

The Chief Justice—Then you must inform us.

Mr. Scoble—We can get the information from Carwar. In the meantime, if your Lordships decide the principle calculation can be made afterwards.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—Everything seems to be known in Carwar and nothing in Bombay.

Mr. Scoble—This rule was applied for on the 6th inst., and we were not told anything about it, and it is not in the plaint. Such an injunction was not sought in the previous hearing when Colonel Anderson was present. Colonel Anderson cannot remain in Bombay the whole time of this suit to look after any applications that may be made by the plaintiff. He is at present at Bangalore on duty.

The Chief Justice—Is Colonel Anderson the only one who knows anything about the case? Is the Collector's mind a blank sheet of paper on the subject?

Mr. Scoble:—No; the Collector's mind is not. But this motion was made only on the 6th ——

The Chief Justice—If you had wanted time you might have got it. The fact of the matter is that you have given us no information as to what you oppose, and the necessity will be that the order of the Court may not be so precise as will protect the interests of Government.

Mr. Justice Gibbs thought the telegraph to Carwar might have been used.

Mr. Scoble—Mr. Hearn has telegraphed to Carwar for information, and probably he has got no answer for this reason, that the Collector is on a tour in his district. Your Lordships must remember that all the officers mentioned in this case have duties to perform which must be done whether Vykoonta Bapoojee appears in the High Court or not. If your Lordships would decide the principle in your order the particulars can be had afterwards.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—The great difficulty is in fighting with the field of operations at a distance.

Mr. Scoble—That is, no doubt, a very great difficulty, and your Lordships who have been in the Mofussil will be able to appreciate it.

The Chief Justice—We do not forget that this absence of information on the part of the Government existed from the very commencement, and when the counsel for Government first applied to the Court for the transfer of the suit to Bombay he could give us no information, and we granted your application upon very slender grounds indeed —no doubt, partly because no serious opposition was made by the plaintiff. The absence of information seems still to exist.

Mr. Scoble—But your Lordships must look at the other side of the picture. We made certain representations which the Court held to be made out, but notwithstanding that, the order of the Court has not been settled upon us to this day. In point of fact we might take a formal objection—although I do not suppose my learned friend the Advocate General or I would do so—that we are not seized of the case. The plaintiff gave us no notice when an application for an injunction was made, and the rule nisi which was obtained on the 6th was not served upon us till the 14th. That shows against the plaintiff, and I think your Lordships are rather hard upon us.

The Chief Justice—That does not affect the order of the Court. Substantially the suit must be removed.

Mr. Scoble—I submit that we had a perfect right to suppose that the case stood over till the 13th June, the day fixed by your Lordships, and to assume that when it did come up in this form we should have had previous notice.

The Chief Justice—It is you yourselves who have raised the matter by attempting to sell the property on which the suit arose.

Mr. Scoble—As to that we were acting within the law.

The Chief Justice—That is the very question in this suit.

Mr. Scoble—That is the question, but I would ask your Lordships not to prejudge the case of the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice—That is the reason why we decline to allow you to annihilate the property of the plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble—Then I suppose that if you grant at all, you must do so by the terms of the regulation, which lay down that the plaintiff ought to have done certain things. Every man, your Lordships say, is bound to know the law, and therefore I say that this Vykoonta Bapoojee should have known the portion of the Elphinstone Code that applies to his case. He should have paid the money, and then sought to recover it, and for not doing so Government might have put him into jail. That Government has not done so shows its leniency.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—You have only sold him up, but you haven't put him into jail. (A laugh.)

Mr. Scoble—We have had that consideration for him, but we have not even sold him up.

The Chief Justice—But you have sold him up as much as you can.

Mr. Scoble—It is his own fault, if a man does not avail himself of the means which the law allows him for postponing payment of these claims.

The Chief Justice then asked Mr. Marriott whether he had much to say, because all the Court wanted to know was as to the question of security, and as to the terms upon which an injunction against sale should go.

Mr. Scoble said it was not an injunction against sale.

The Chief Justice—Or upon levying the enhanced rates.

Mr. Marriott—The question of security is one of the points raised by the bar, and not by the Act.

The Chief Justice—That may be or may not be. It depends upon the length of time the suit will take.

Mr. Marriott—I would ask your Lordships to deal with the facts as they stand. In September last, less than six months ago, a certain portion of the plaintiff's land was then sold for the purpose of satisfying what you may suppose was a tax then due, and it may be assumed that all the taxes had been paid up to that time. Considering the largely enhanced sum at which the lands are to be assessed, I apprehend the Court could scarcely suppose that Government is likely to be prejudiced by want of security.

The Chief Justice—How may instalments have to be paid annually?

Mr. Marriott—There are four instalments in the year, and we may fairly assume that everything was cleared off by my client up till September. The course we have offered, and which we still offer, is to pay the tax at the old rates, so that the annual difference between the new and old rates could be calculated afterwards if there is necessity.

His Lordship asked

as the article expressed disapproval of his public acts Lord Napier would not dream of prosecuting. But when article after article imputed to him that he had not acted with faith to his colleagues, it became a very different matter. The writer of the article pledges his word that the Horse Guards and the Secretary of State had condemned the conduct of Lord Napier. On the 30th September an article appeared in the *Times* in which the writer states that no communication made to the Governor as Governor could be considered private as in ordinary private conversation. On the following Monday (Sunday having intervened) the second article in the *Athenæum* appeared. In this article the statement was reiterated that Lord Napier had obtained the document in an irregular manner, and that he had used it in a manner that General McCleverty had not authorised him to or that he had expected he would use it. On the same day an article appeared in the *Madras Times* explaining how the documents were used and explaining the facts of the case. On the 3rd the *Athenæum* commented on that article. The *Athenæum* assumed that the article was semi-official, but did not retract one word of what had been written or express regret for having made a mistake. So far from acknowledging that editorial omniscience was at fault, the sting of the article was repeated. The remarks were particularly offensive when applied to one holding the position of Lord Napier. The defendant's defence is that he wrote on something which General McCleverty had written to the Horse Guards. The mere fact that General McCleverty said something that was untrue was no justification. But the defendants argued that General McCleverty having made some statement they were justified in assuming the statements to be true and drawing all their inferences from it. In the case of Campbell v. Spottiswoode the defendants who were the publishers of the *Saturday Review* were held to be liable for damages. The *Saturday Review* in reviewing a work by the plaintiff assumed that the figures which had been published as to the number of copies taken by subscribers was fictitious and made with the object of spreading the sale of the book. The figures turned out to be correct and the defendant had to pay. The learned counsel quoted two or three more cases and then called Mr. J. B. Brockman.

Mr. Brockman said that he was the editor of the *Athenæum* and had been editor since last December twelve months. He had been previously in the police. He had not been turned out, but on a reduction in the number of assistant superintendents he was obliged to leave. The *Athenæum* was, the witness said, published by the Advertising and Printing Company. The article was not written by him, but it passed under his supervision and he was responsible for it. He believed that the information contained in the article in the *Times* of the 2nd October came from the Government Office. In cross-examination by Mr. Miller, Mr. Brockman said that he had no ill-will towards Lord Napier, but that on the contrary since he had left the police His Excellency had offered him an appointment.

The next witness called was His Excellency Lord Napier.

His Excellency said that he had been the Governor of Madras for nearly six years. He remembered the 19th M. N. I. coming down to Madras on its way to Singapore. About the early part of February information reached him that the regiment was in a state of insubordination. The information reached him by rumour, and it was to the effect that disaffection had shown itself in consequence of certain matters relating to advances. To the best of Lord Napier's recollection he spoke to General McCleverty on the subject. No accurate information reached him.

Q.—Did it appear to you that it was a matter of importance?

A.—It appeared to me a matter of some importance, following as it did the disaffection of the regiment in the Bombay presidency.

Q.—General McCleverty was then the Commander-in-Chief?

A.—He was.

Q.—In what state was he at that time?

A.—He was in a weak and failing state of health.

Q.—During this period did you consider that he was in a condition to carry on his duties as usual?

A.—My impression is that General McCleverty's indisposition had a depressing and irritating effect on his mind, and that he was not in a condition to conduct his duties as well as he had done.

Q.—I believe he left India shortly afterwards?

A.—He did.

Q.—When did he leave India?

A.—I don't remember the date.

Q.—Do you remember the 14th February. Was it a Council day?

A.—It was.

Q.—Was General McCleverty present?

A.—General McCleverty attended.

Q.—Had you any conversation with him?

A.—I had.

Q.—Did he say anything about a report and did he promise to send it to you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did General McCleverty tell you anything to the effect that this report was to be for your exclusive private use?

A.—To the best of my recollection the conversation occurred in the Council room when one or more of my colleagues were present, but before the business of the Council commenced. We talked at the Council table and it occurred to me to speak to him on the subject.

Q.—For what purpose did your Lordship ask for the report?

A.—I thought that General McCleverty might not take a sufficiently serious view of the matter, judging from what had reached me from public rumour. To the best of my recollection I said to General McCleverty that some official report must have been received, and I asked him to let me have a look at it for my information. I think I also asked him when I was leaving Council to let me have a look at the report.

Q.—Did General McCleverty use any expression which led you to believe that the information was only for yourself?

A.—General McCleverty did not use any expression which led me to believe that I was debarred from imparting the information to my colleagues. Nothing was said on either side to convey this idea.

J. Holloway—You are sure of that?

Lord Napier—I am perfectly certain.

Q.—What made you ask for this report?

A.—I asked for it in order to form a distinct idea of the gravity of the offence. I wished to know exactly what had occurred.

Q.—What meaning does your Lordship attach to the words "private" and "confidential" in official communication?

A.—The word private on a document means, as I understand it, a document which contains information to be imparted to a very small circle of persons who are officially interested in it. If a document reaches me from a person in authority marked "private," and does not contain any information that should not be imparted to my colleagues I consider that I am at liberty to show such information to them, and I have often done so.

Q.—What do you understand by the word "confidential" used officially?

A.—Confidential in official usage, as I understand the word, means when applied to a document that the document is one which contains information that may be imparted to a larger circle of officials and on which Government action may be taken.

Q.—May Government action be taken on documents marked "private?"

A—Yes, when necessary.

Q.—When did this report reach your Lordship?

A.—To the best of my recollection it reached me the day after my asking for it?

Q.—In what shape did the document arrive?

A.—It reached me in the form of an official paper, that is to say, in a long cover with an entry written on long paper, and, as far as I am aware, in the handwriting of a clerk. There were two covers, one being what is called a covering letter. They were headed "confidential" and I believe this was written on the outside.

Q.—What is the usual form in which a private communication would reach you?

A.—A private communication would generally reach me, if from an inferior in official position or an equal, in the form of a letter in the handwriting of the sender, unless he was incapacitated by sickness. If from one in superior official position, the handwriting would perhaps be by some one else, but it would be signed by the sender.

Q.—Was there any reason to lead you to believe that this was a private communication from the Commander-in-Chief?

A.—There was nothing in the form of the communication that left the impression on my mind that it was a private communication.

Q.—On reading the report did it occur to your Excellency that some action should be taken in the matter?

A.—It occurred to me that, considering the state of the Commander-in-Chief's health, if my opinion and that of my colleagues were forwarded to him it would have the effect of making him act with greater energy.

Q.—What did your Lordship do upon that?

A.—I took the Adjutant General's letter and wrote my impressions on a sheet of paper I marked it "memo" and initialed it. I put my memo. and the two documents under a cover and addressed it to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Sim and to General McCleverty. To the best of my recollection I put "confidential" and "special" on it. I am not certain of this and won't swear to it.

Q.—Did it pass through the hands of your Military Secretary.

A.—It did not pass to my Military Secretary, but went from my hands to a peon.

Q.—Is there any difference between a memo. and a minute?

A.—There is an essential difference.

Q.—What is that difference?

A.—A minute is an official document headed "minute by the President" "or minute by the Hon'ble J. D. Sim," &c. It is written in more formal style, is generally copied by a clerk before despatch, and when despatched—unless it is withdrawn—is printed by Government and put up with the regular official documents. A memo. is of less formal character and would go in circulation in the same way. In most cases it would find its way to the Secretariat, but would generally not be printed. It is an official expression of opinion but of a more fugitive character.

Q.—What was the fate of the memo.?

A.—Its fate was to be returned. It was addressed to the Members of Council and to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief among them, but His Excellency being dissatisfied with the tenor of the memo. and its existence sent on its back.

Q.—Then what became of it?

A.—I tore it up when it returned.

Q.—As a matter of fact did any official communication take place between the Commander-in-Chief and the Government?

A.—No official communication was addressed by the Commander-in-Chief to Government about the state of the regiment.

Q.—Was your Lordship's attention drawn to the two articles in the *Madras Athenæum*?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you consider these articles as injurious to your character in your official or private life?

A.—I do think so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Miller.

Q.—Do you see para. 3 of General McCleverty's explanation in which he states "Although suffering from severe indisposition I attended Council, &c."

A.—I don't understand exactly what General McCleverty understands by "private." If it means that we were alone, it is inaccurate. If it means for my private and personal information, then he is also inaccurate. I never used any expression to imply such a meaning.

Q.—Did you receive a communication from General McCleverty to the effect that he intended it for a private communication?

A.—I received a communication from General McCleverty to the effect that he had intended his communication for my private and exclusive use. This was a *posterior* statement. There are two or three other inaccuracies that I noticed in that paragraph. The first is, General McCleverty says that the report was sent in circulation with a minute—it was not so sent, but with a memo. Second, that the other two members noted that this was an irregular mode of circulation, and that it should be sent through the Secretary to Government in the Military Department. This also is inaccurate.

Q.—Has your Lordship got General McCleverty's letter with you?

A.—No, I tore it up.

Q.—Did you reply to his letter?

A.—To the best of my recollection I did.

Q.—To the best of your recollection can you tell us what you told General McCleverty?

A.—I said that I was unaware that the report was intended for my private and personal use; that there was nothing in the form to lead to such a belief, and that as I had been mistaken in his intention I had destroyed the memo. I tore or burnt up the papers.

Q.—Was there any misunderstanding on that subject between you and General McCleverty?

A.—There was.

Q.—At the time did your Lordship consider the matter of the 19th Regiment of such importance as to take it into your own hands?

A.—I did not at the time think it of such importance as to take the matter out of his hands. I could not.

Q.—Do you make General McCleverty believe that you had left the matter for his disposal?

A.—I did not tell him that he ought not to dispose of the matter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

(*Englishman*, Feb. 17.)

In common with most of our contemporaries, we have supported the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill for extending the jurisdiction at present possessed by the Mofussil Courts of this country over European British subjects, and we have still no doubt of the abstract justice of the principle involved. In taking the course we have adopted, we must, however, admit that we have throughout felt some hesitation as to whether the time was well chosen for making any alteration affecting prejudicially in ever so slight a degree the status of even the meanest European in this country. No old resident of India can help being struck with the unfavourable contrast presented by the demeanour of natives towards Europeans, especially in the Presidency towns, at the present day and when he first landed in the country. Those who have watched the effect of the ostensibly impartial, but from the very nature of the case really most partial, justice administered by our Small Cause Courts, and who are aware to how great an extent the respect in which Europeans are held by the ignorant and miserable people who for the most part compound them in this country depends upon the respect with which they are treated by their immediate dependants, will thoroughly understand one at least of the causes of this change. Happily the old condition of things still survives to some extent in the Mofussil, though there too it is gradually passing away. From a political point of view, there is such a thing as paying too high a price for even impartial justice; and it is perhaps more than doubtful whether apparent can ever be real impartiality beween races so unequally matched in their regard for honour, and truth, and in every other moral respect, as Europeans and natives of this country generally. Such a loss of prestige as would be inconsistent with the personal safety of Europeans, or even the outward display of a becoming respect for them in India, would, we have no hesitation in saying, be an extravagant price to pay even for a real impartiality which would probably defeat its own ends. But it would be a criminally foolish price to pay for the mere show of impartiality which the pitting together of natives and Europeans in the Courts without special precautions means.

These are arguments which would hold good at any time, but which we should hesitate to apply so long as circumstances justified any hope that the practical result would be in accord with the virtue and benevolence of the intention. We have hoped much—hoped with a misgiving that we were hoping against hope; but time, so far from disclosing grounds to encourage our persisting in the flattering task, is merely piling up proof upon proof of a growing contempt and malignant hatred of Europeans from one end of India to the other.

We regret the necessity that impels us to turn back and take our stand once again upon the ground of what we are prepared to hear the cant of the day call prejudice; but yet it is with less hesitation than we encouraged the Legislature to advance, that we now call upon them to pause, and consider whether they may not advisably wait a few years longer before they shorten by a single rail, or weaken by a single tie, the fence that hedges in the dignity of the British race in India.

AN OLD BARRACK SERGEANT'S SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

In consequence of a rumour being afloat in many of our military stations, that the Barrack Department is to be abolished, or rather that it is to be transferred to the Department Public Works from the 1st of April next, and which will thereby very probably cause a necessitation for barracks sergeants to join their immediate corps, it is therefore suggested, for the consideration of the Government, that timely notice should be given to such barrack sergeants who have completed their full period of service (21 years), to enable them to proceed to Europe with the invalids of this season, and especially of such men that have been twenty years and more from their native home, and who would rather retire on the pension of their regiment than join a corps which they will probably never see, and moreover to commence a drill which is entirely foreign to them.

AN OLD BARRACK SERGEANT.

THE TRAGEDY—ITS END?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY EXAMINER."

Sir,—The astounding news received yesterday has completely paralyzed the nerves, stunned the senses of the public here, will be received in England with a thrill of horror, and throughout the Christian world with detestation, accompanied with wonder at what must be the state of affairs in this country, resulting in the assassination of the highest, as well as of subordinate, officials of Government. The Calcutta public is so stunned, that it is scarcely able to measure the intensity of the calamity. It feels acutely, how acutely is inconceivable, the loss of the most upright and talented, the greatest of all the rulers who have ever swayed the Indian Empire. England ere now rings with rage and grief; Europe and America ere now have spoken in the same strain, and are waiting not alone with interest, but with anxiety to see the end, some doubtless prophesying evil to our Empire from the unhappy catastrophe which has plunged us all in sorrow.

Yet to many of those wise prophets who prophesy never so wisely as until after the event, it will appear that what has occurred is nothing but what might have been looked forward to as what was very likely to happen. They will say that these outbreaks of what is termed fanatical folly or rage at three different points of the compass are the effects of what the late Wahabee prosecutions were the cause. Not that they wish to palliate the crimes of the assassins; but in that unaccountable desire of making things as between the followers of Mahomed and the Government appear in a far different light to what they are in reality, they strenuously deny that there is any organized political movement, any conspiracy, any crescentade in existence. They point as a conclusive proof of this to the feeling of detestation so strongly expressed by the leading members of the Mussulman community in the principal cities of India at the murder of Mr. Justice Norman, and already it has been attempted to show that Lord Mayo having been assassinated at Port Blair by a fanatic who has been a close prisoner since 1867, and for nearly three years removed at such a distance from all connection with his co-religionists in Peshawar, cannot countenance in any way a feeling of alarm or distrust as to the loyalty of the Mahomedans in India to British rule.

Sir, I am not at all desirous to excite fear, but I am desirous to excite alarm; to sound the reveille to awaken those who are sleeping in fancied security, to face impending danger.

I ask, Sir, do not the events which have occurred since 1867—the end of the first decade from the commencement of the Mutiny—show that the Wahabee prosecutions were called for, and were not, as they have been termed, persecutions? Do not the outbreaks, not only of religious fanaticism, but of a feeling of determined hostility to Christians, everywhere exhibited, from Kurrachee to Calcutta, and from North to South, rising by degrees from the attacks by mobs of Mussulmen on two or three unarmed soldiers in the streets of Kurrachee and Bangalore, up to the dastardly killing of a Judge and slaying of the Viceroy—do not all these plainly tell of the existence of a fire beneath our feet which, if paradventure, it do not at once break into a flame, is sufficient to shake all feeling of security, nay, more, to make the existence of any idea of security a criminal folly?

Well, the way in which all these exhibitions of hatred to us have been carried out is such that it proves most completely, that if they were outbreaks of fanaticism there is a great deal of method about the madness; and besides, that the disease has been long seated and well fed, *the poison for its maintenance having been traced in the Wahabee trials to principally one source.* There must have been an organised plan laid down from the commencement. The dreadful event that now appals us shows what was determined upon; and *that* by the deep skill with which it is being carried out clearly speaks as plain as language can of a hand or hands to direct, of heads to guide the carrying of that determination out. It was seen that it was hopeless to attack us in the open; another mutiny would be but another victory to the Cross and lead to a more condign punishment of the mutineers. The plan therefore adopted was to send bands of maddened enthusiasts, careless of life and only desirous to ensure Paradise by taking that of a Kafir, to prowl around and about our military stations, and incite by their mad exhortations others of the faithful to feelings of discontent, which were occasionally to break out in attacks upon defenceless soldiers; others were to do other things;* and the highest reward doubtless was for those who dispatched by the assassin's poniard the foremost of the hated Feherigees. That various parts were assigned to particular individuals cannot, I think, admit of doubt. It was plain that the murderer of Mr. Norman had been deputed to kill a Christian judge. His wanderings and pilgrimages to shrines and learned expounders of the law to seek a justification, is evidence that he had been appointed to do a deed at which even his hard heart trembled and deadened conscience dreaded. His victim might not have been the one appointed at the first, but a judge must die when the time required it: that time arrived, and the assassin appointed to the deed did it. So skilfully was the crime in all its details arranged that the abettors have for a time escaped detection, and probably so will the instigators of Lord Mayo's murder. That crime was, nevertheless, prompted from the same source; the victim in the present case, in the inscrutable designs of Providence, sought the slayer, but the deed might have been determined upon before, and others from the same school of devildom may have been elsewhere awaiting the opportunity to do that which, alas! for India and for England was but too surely done! I must defer the continuation of my argument until another opportunity when, with your permission, I will undertake to show that which I have but hinted at now—what will be the end of the awful Port Blair tragedy.—Yours, &c.

Tuesday. J. B.

* The explosion of the Agra Arsenal has not yet been accounted for.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

(*Times*, Jan. 20.)

A First Lord of the Admiralty once commenced a disquisition on the affairs of his department with the remark that in the memory of man there had never been a time when "The Board" was not a subject of complaint. We fear things are not much improved even now, for after reading the evidence of an important official, as given before Lord Lawrence and his colleagues on Thursday last, we are at some loss to understand either what this "Board" was or what it is, or how its work can be carried on. It happens that the matter can be considered without the slightest reference to the immediate object of the inquiry; indeed, it was only towards the end of the examination in question that the name of the Magaera was even mentioned. That particular transaction, therefore, the reader may dismiss altogether from his mind, and consider only the case of the Admiralty itself, which, as the witness before us candidly observed, "opens a very wide subject." Let it be understood, then, that Mr. Vernon Lushington, Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty since 1869, supplies the subjoined information respecting the present constitution and practice of that establishment.

Is there, to begin with, any "Board of Admiralty" at all? Wefeel by no means sure of the fact; at any rate, the Permanent Secretary cannot give us any account of the institution as a palpable authority. He said there was, as he might put it, "a consultative, but not an administrative Board of Admiralty." Certain known persons are nominally "members" of a Board, but there is no obligation on the part of any one to call a Board meeting, nor are any such things as Board days now recognized. Mr. Lushington thought perhaps he "might be wrong in saying there were no Board meetings; there was now and then a meeting on some formal business which had been determined beforehand; but what he meant was that there were now no meetings for the discussion of questions." As to his own office, "it would, of course, be the Permanent Secretary's duty to attend Board meetings; but of these duties he had no experience." Occasionally, letters would come to him to be signed, and he signed them, not necessarily with any knowledge of the papers on which they were written, but as Secretary of what he called, not inaccurately, a "a phantom Board." The primary form and substance of "The Admiralty" being thus disposed of, its divisions, constituent parts, or elements, follow next in order, and without, so far as we can see, much improvement in the prospect. The Permanent Secretary could not exactly tell how the establishment was composed. He first "thought there were nine or ten of what were called departments in the Admiralty;" but this estimate, after a little consideration, he corrected, and preferred to say there were twelve. How, then, were these dozen departments managed? That is really more than we can discover. Formerly each department had its "Superintendent Lord," but "that term was not liked, and the title was abolished." The net result, as described by Mr. Lushington, is that each department is under the control of a Lord of the Admiralty "practically," but yet not "absolutely," the rule of the controlling Lord being "only in effect," and without any official recognition.

After this view of the "Board" and its "Departments," we proceed to particular officials, but still with no encouraging results. Mr. Lushington's own office does not seem to be very definitely constituted. He had "no instructions as to his duties," except as to "being at the Admiralty to carry out the First Lord's orders"—in fact, "the very name of the Secretariat of of Admiralty was in question as to its extent." Of Secretary's work, as commonly understood, the Admiralty had certainly a good deal, receiving upwards of 100,000 letters a year, but these were opened in "various departments," and there was no complete or established system of conducting correspondence. No general register of letters was kept, nor was it anybody's duty to keep it. Some clerks did perform that duty to a certain extent, but to what extent was not stated. Letters were opened "by different persons," without any controlling administration. As to his own position, capacity, or information, Mr. Lushington had not much to say. He had a "general knowledge" of what went on, but no "detailed knowledge." In point of fact, although he was called Secretary of the Admiralty, he did not administer to the Admiralty at all, but the business was done here and there." Nor do we make much progress when we come to the "Financial Secretary;" for that title, Mr. Lushington tell us, "is a misnomer," and the official in question is often called the "Political Secretary." In the end, and perhaps with some feeling of despair, the Permanent Secretary declared that he "did not defend the system, and he was certain that a revolutionary change would be made in this system sooner or later, for he was sure things could not go on like this." Probably most readers will be of the same opinion.

Some allowance should in justice be made for the misfortunes which interrupted an important process—we were going to say of Reform, but, at any rate, of change. Mr. Childers, undoubtedly with the best intentions, and possibly on judicious principles, was engaged in a reorganization of the Board of Admiralty, when the failure of physical powers compelled him to retire from duty. The consequence was that the establishment was left in that state of confusion which a conflict of two systems must necessarily produce. Mr. Childers had got half way in a scheme of which he alone, perhaps, knew the secret, and then the scene was changed. What Mr. Lushington called a particular department might be stated, with more or less truth, of the whole concern. There were "two systems, one part of the old system, and one part of the new." The case was rendered still worse by the fact that under the new system the First Lord was to become something more than he had formerly been, whereas it was this First Lord himself who was removed from the scene. The very keystone of the arch was knocked out. Formerly, the distribution of duties and powers had been such that the Board might survive as a "going concern" even without a First Lord, but after the re-organization of the establishment "the First Lord was first man in the Admiralty, and he had power over everything." With the propriety or wisdom of these changes we are not now concerned. Perhaps they were, or would have been, all for the better, but it is clear that the sudden loss of this "first man with power over everything" must have been terribly injurious to the efficiency of the machine. Nevertheless, we are certainly surprised—as, indeed the examiners appeared to be—at this "way of conducting so important a national charge as the Navy." The immemorial complaints so frankly recorded by the First Lord in his pamphlet never reached so far as this. We heard everlasting charges of jobbery, extravagance, dockyard mismanagement, and so forth—charges which doubtless might have had some foundation, but which also, perhaps, in some degree arose from jealousy or disappointment. But we never got from the mouths of officials themselves such an account of the way in which Admiralty business is performed that the only wonder is things are not worse than they are. Yet the management of a National Marine ought not to be beyond the capacity of modern administrators, nor can we understand why the Admiralty, of all departments of State, should be the one which no person or persons can ever conduct with satisfaction to themselves or to the public. The whole affair is a mystery, but it may be hoped that after these disclosures some statesman will be found to take the great problem in hand, and solve it at last for the benefit and reputation of the country.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The first subject discussed at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the evening of 21st January was the "Expedition for the Search and Relief of Dr. Livingstone." The chair was taken by Sir H. Rawlinson, the president of the society, and there was a good attendance of fellows and members.

The Chairman, who apologised for the brevity of his remarks on the ground of a severe cold, introduced to the meeting Lieutenant Llewellyn Dawson, R.N., who has been selected to command the expedition which is to go in seach of Dr. Livingtone, and apologized for the absence of the doctor's son, Mr. W. O. Livingstone, who was detained in Glasgow, where a great meeting was being held to promote the objects of the undertaking.

Mr. C. R. Markham, one of the secretaries, read a statement of what had been done by the Council of the Geographical Society, of which the following is the substance:—Letters were received from Livingstone dated at Banguelo on July 8th, 1868, and the last that have come to hand were dated Ujiji, May 30th, 1869. He announced that the work still before him was to connect the lakes he had discovered with the Nile, that he intended to explore a lake to the westward of Tanganyika in the Manyema country, and thence to complete his labours. But he was sorely in need of men and supplies; the Arab traders interested in the slave trade were anxious to thwart him, and no one would take charge of his letters. He mentioned having written 34 letters, all of which had been lost. This was the last positive news. There was an Arab report in 1870 that he was at the town of Mannakoso, with few followers waiting for supplies, and unable to move; but the last certain intelligence would be three years old on the 30th of next May. The question now was, shall this great and noble-hearted man be left to his fate? In January 1870, the Treasury sanctioned a grant of 1,000*l.* to send stores by natives from Zanzibar through the political agent; but this method of affording relief failed, and neither letters from sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

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20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
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35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 20 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £850,000
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2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.
8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to